Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 14, 1842. { NUMBER 66.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for June, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
14 Tuesday,	4 8	7 12				
15 Wednesday,	4 7	7 13				
16 Thursday,	4 7	7 13	Last Quarter,	1	1	33 M.
17 Friday,	4 7	7 13	New Moon	8	4	54 M.
18 Saturday,	4 7	7 12	First Quarter,	15	11	31 M.
19 Sunday,	4 7	7 13	Full Moon,	22	4	2 M.
20 Monday.	4 7	7 13				

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...tf

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. F. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH*. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER vs. ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

64....tf

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

THE CONCORD

Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. '57...3m

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July.

JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...tf.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, now in possession of Col. J. H. WHEELER. For terms apply to the EDITOR, or ADAM ALEXANDER. 64...4w

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK vs. WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...tf

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 43...tf

Salisbury Convention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters received by the Committee of Invitation for the Democratic State Convention, held at Salisbury the 20th of May, 1842.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 18th ult., inviting me to be present at the Democratic Convention, to be held in Salisbury the 20th inst., was received a few days ago. I am under the necessity of denying myself the pleasure it would afford me, to be present on so interesting an occasion. But although I cannot be present at the Convention, I concur cordially in the motives in which it originated, and the objects, which, I suppose it was designed to accomplish.

In the political contest heretofore waged, our adversaries enjoyed an advantage, which they can enjoy no longer. They were enabled to fight in ambush, as it were. While they assailed the administration they were striving to overthrow, with unparalleled rancor, and bitterness, marked by a recurrence to means, as injurious to morals, as degrading to the national character, they were enabled to keep their own measures, and principles out of view. Such is no longer the case. During, and since the Extra Session of Congress, their principles, and policy, have been sufficiently developed, to enable the country to judge of their character, and tendency. They have redeemed their pledges of reform, made before the election which brought them into power, by turning out the Democrats, and filling their offices with their own partisans—in some instances, of the most abandoned and profligate character. They resumed their pledges of retrenchment, by voting to discontinue a few pages, and clerks, belonging to the House of Representatives, and afterwards agreeing to retain them. And their pledges of economy, have been signally fulfilled, by enlarging the public expenditures, from about twenty-two and a fourth millions, exclusive of payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, to about twenty-six and a fourth millions; and including payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., to upwards of thirty-two millions. As a further illustration, as well of their love of economy, as of their repugnance to a National Debt, they have voted away the proceeds of the public lands, and authorised a public debt of twenty-two millions of dollars, to the five and a half millions of treasury notes, outstanding, when they took charge of the Government. And as the natural fruit, and no doubt, a grand design of the measures I have mentioned, they increased the duties on imports, at the last Session of Congress, to twenty per cent. on all articles, free of duty, or paying less duty than twenty per cent; except tea, coffee, specie, bullion, and a list of articles, chiefly for the use of the manufactures: and during the present Session, they will give us, in all probability, by way of their promised relief to the people, one of the most oppressive tariffs we have ever had. And had it not been for the consistency, and firmness of the President, they would have fastened upon the country, notwithstanding their anti bank avowals, when struggling for power, a National Bank, as a sort of *Primum Mobile, or main-spring*, of the paper system; rendering its expansive and contractive effects, more extensive, and more disastrous.

Such are some of the measures, and such, the policy of the party now in power. A policy, well adapted to advance the interest of the manufacturers, and capitalists, speculators, stockjobbers and brokers; but highly injurious to the other classes, and greatly unequal in reference to the different sections of the Union. A Protective Tariff, not only makes one portion of the Union tributary to another, but actually taxes all other classes, for the benefit of the manufacturers: While the paper system, in the loose, and unrestrained condition, in which it has existed, with a National Bank to wield it, by the opportunities it affords for profitable investments, and the harvests for speculation, stockjobbing, and brokerage, occasioned by its expansion and contraction, is well suited to promote the interests of the capitalists, speculators, stockjobbers, and brokers; but is most pernicious in its effects, upon the laboring and producing classes.

But although the system of our adversaries is calculated to promote the interest of the few, at the expense of the many, it renders those few, by the means, of influencing others, which the system itself affords, a formidable corps. The manufacturers draw to its support, thousands, and tens of thousands, in the numerous operatives, that crowd their extensive establishments; while the stockholders, directors, and bank officers, numerous in themselves, and generally in the ranks of our opponents, enlist in its behalf, hundreds of thousands, who are dependent upon Bank facilities. The very nature of their avocations too, gives them great advantages, in propagating the plausible, and spacious arguments, by which their system is maintained. They throng the cities, towns, and villages—frequent the public hotels, and taverns—crowd the steamboats, and railroad cars, seldom foregoing an opportunity to operate upon public opinion and by their patronage of the press, secure to their cause more than a just share of the newspapers of the country.

That such a system, thus supported, should find advocates in many—very many, whose interest is opposed to it, is not to be wondered at. But as in Great Britain, a similar system, having contributed to make missionaries, of the privileged and favoured few, but squalid, and wretched paupers, of millions of the people, by the progress of free, and liberal principles, is about to be greatly relaxed in its restrictions, for the benefit of the many; so here, as the restrictive system, coupled with its bank enormities, public debt, and high taxes, is closely examined, and attentively considered, it must yield to a system, predicated upon the assumption, that the great, and ultimate end of Government, is not to confer privileges, and bounties upon the few, at the expense of the many; but to secure to all, the fruits of their acquisitions, with the least possible burdens, and therefore, opposed to a national debt, and to high taxes, and in favor of the utmost freedom of trade with all the world, which the expenditures of the Government, economically administered, after the application of the proceeds of the public lands, will allow.

The system, which it is the object of our opponents to fasten upon the country, not only comprehends in substance the pernicious measures of the misnamed American system, (*Bank, Protective Tariff, and Internal Improvements, substancially involved in the distribution policy,*) of the blighting effects of which, the country, and particularly the South, has had such bitter experience; but is aggravated by some features, which I have not mentioned, and to which, the limits of a letter will scarcely permit me to refer. I will only allude to the provision in the apportionment bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, taking from the States, the liberty of prescribing the mode of electing their representatives to Congress; the Resolution, among other things, for inquiring into the expediency of issuing, on the part of the General Government, one hundred millions of the three per cent. stock, for distribution among the States, introduced in the House, by a conspicuous member of the Whig party; and the Resolution introduced in the Senate, by their leader himself, in effect, to strike the Veto power from the Constitution; to say nothing of the dangerous principle, involved in the distribution policy of exerting the taxing power of the Federal Government, for all purposes of State policy; virtually rendering its powers unlimited. I can truly say, that my limited acquaintance with the political history of the country, furnishes me with no act of the old Federal party, even in their reign of terror, more more consolidating in its character, and more alarming in its tendency, than the measures to which I have referred.

To arrest the progress of such policy, and check its rapid tendency to consolidation, is demanded of the great body of the American people, by every consideration which animates freemen—by patriotism—by their own interest—with which to my mind, the policy itself, is so much in conflict. In most of the States of the Union, the people have given indications, that they understand its true character; and have fixed upon it, the seal of their condemnation. In State after State, has Whiggery, worse than ancient Federalism, been triumphantly defeated; and almost without effort on the part of the Democracy. It is believed, that at this time, Whiggery is in the ascendancy, in no State, except Massachusetts, Vermont, and Kentucky, and perhaps Delaware; unless the old NORTH STATE, the land of the pure, and venerated MACON, should in the next elections, take her stand by the side of Massachusetts, the nursery of Federalism; and in opposition to her Republican sister States. Whether she will so far forget her profession of Republicanism, as to follow in the wake of Massachusetts; or animated by the spirit which impelled her sons, on the twentieth of May, 1775, to vow eternal hostility, to the pretensions of the British crown, will evince her opposition to principles, more insidious and scarcely less alarming, remains to be seen. That such will be her determination, after a calm, and deliberate consideration, of the pernicious principles, involved in the measures, and policy of our adversaries, there is much reason to hope. And let it be borne in mind by the Democracy, that in consequence of the important matters which will devolve upon the next Legislature, in electing a United States Senator, and arranging the senatorial and Congressional Districts, and county representation, the result of the next elections, may influence the political character of the State for years to come, that their efforts, may be proportioned to the magnitude of the stake, involved in the contest.

Accept gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant.
J. R. J. DANIEL.

Messrs. John L. Henderson, James C. McConnaughey, and others.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation, to meet my Democratic friends at Salisbury, on the 20th of this month, to consult together on the measures proper to be adopted, to sustain the principles of the Constitution—in protect popular rights—and I regret most sincerely, that my legislative duties will deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with them on so important, and interesting an occasion. The system of measures which have characterized the Whig party since it came into power, as well calculated to alarm all the friends of State rights, calls loudly upon every advocate of a strict construction of the Constitution, and an economical administration of the Government, to exert themselves to arrest a course of policy, which, if persevered in, cannot fail to be destructive of the sovereignty of the States, and greatly burthensome to the people.

As a North Carolinian by birth, and education, I trust I shall be pardoned for saying, that I have felt deep mortification, at seeing my native State array herself on the side of those who would fasten upon the country, a heavy funded debt—a National Bank—a Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—and a consequent high Tariff of duties. I trust in God your efforts may prove successful—and that the virtuous old State of my birth, convinced of the evils which Whig rule is likely to bring upon the country, will be found in future, with her sister States of the South, marching under the Republican Banner. For the flattering terms in which you gentlemen have been pleased to make known the wishes of those you represent, accept my heart felt thanks.

With the highest respect,
I am your obedient servant,
WILLIAM R. KING.

J. L. Henderson, James C. McConnaughey, and others.

EDGEWOOD, May 11th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have been at home for a few days on business, and received here your letter from Washington. I return my thanks for the kind manner in which you are pleased to invite me to attend your Convention, but of course my public engagements at Washington (to which place I expect to start on to-morrow) will prevent my attendance.

It is highly gratifying to see the tone and feelings with which your speak of the prospects and sentiments of the Republican party in North Carolina. Since the adoption of the Constitution your State has adhered with unwavering faith to the great principles of Republicanism, and it would be strange indeed, if, at this late day she should join the Federal Standard when it is waved over a party, more profligate and abandoned in its public measures than any that ever existed in the form history of our Republic.

If there be any one political proposition clearer to my mind than any other, it is, that this government cannot be administered, in time of peace upon ultra Federal principles. The party that attempts it will always be prostrated. There is an abiding devotion in the great mass of the people of these States to the forbearing and Republican principles of the Constitution. There may be a temporary delusion, but there is an everlasting fountain springing up pure from the hearts of an unbought and honest yeomanry, that will ever cleanse the impurities of our system and the corruptions of the day. I congratulate you upon the redeeming spirit of a free people as manifested in our triumphs the recent elections in the different States of the confederacy. We see, in all this, just cause to renew our attachment to the institutions of our country. If the party now in power were, as they would be under other systems of Government, permanently seated there for a generation, we could have no redress but in an appeal to arms and rebellion, but under *our wise system*, through a peaceable appeal to enlightened public opinion and the ballot box we can effect a revolution, which will vindicate the rights of a betrayed people and place the Government upon the Republican principles of the Constitution. I see in the history of the day every thing to inspire us with hope, and renewed devotion to our country and her glorious institutions. I sincerely hope that North Carolina will join her sister States and that they may all soon be seen kindling anew, the vestal fires of Patriotism, around the glowing altar of Republican Liberty.

In haste, but with very great respect,
I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
F. W. PICKENS.

To Messrs. John L. Henderson, Jas. C. McConnaughey, and others.

Faith of the Indians.—Catlin gives the following account of the belief of the Western tribe of Indians in a future State, as described by an Indian Chief:

"Our people all believe that the spirit lives in a future State—that it has a distance to travel after death towards the west—that it has to pass a dreadful deep and rapid stream, which is bounded in all sides by high and rugged hills—over the stream, from hill to hill, there is a long and slippery pine log, with the bark peeled off, over which the dead have to pass to the delightful hunting grounds. On the other side of the stream, there are happy persons on the good hunting grounds, with rock in their hands which they throw at them all when they are on the middle of the log. The good walk safely to the good walk safely to the good hunting grounds, where there is one continual day—where the trees are always green—where the sky has no clouds—where there are continual fine and cooling breezes—where there is one continual scene of feasting—dancing and rejoicing—where there is no pain or trouble, and people never grow old, but forever live and enjoy the youthful pleasures.

The wicked see the stones coming, and try to dodge, by which they fall from the log and go down thousands of feet to the water, which is dashing over the rocks, and is stinking with dead fish and animals, where they are carried around and brought continually back to the same place, in whirlpools—where the trees are all dead, and the waters are full of toads and lizards, and snakes—where the lost are always hungry, and have nothing to eat—are always sick, and never die—where the wicked are continually climbing up by thousands on the side of the high rock, from which they can overlook the beautiful country of the good hunting grounds, the place of the happy, but never can reach it."

A MONKEY'S MEMORY.

Authors generally seem to think that the monkey race are not capable of retaining lasting impressions; but their memory is remarkably tenacious when striking events call it into action. A monkey which was permitted to run free, had frequently seen the men servants in the great country kitchen, with its huge fireplace, take down the powder horn that stood on the chimney piece, and throw a few grains into the fire, to make Jemima and the rest of the maids jump and scream, which they did on such occasions very prettily. Pug watched his opportunity, and when all was still, and he had the kitchen entirely to himself, he clambered up, got possession of the well filled powder horn, perched himself very gingerly on one side of the horizontal wheels for the support of saucepans, right over the waining ashes of an almost extinct wood fire, screwed off the top of the horn, and reversed it over the grate. The explosion sent him half way up the chimney! Before he was blown up, he was a snug, trim, well conditioned monkey as you would wish to see in a summer's day; he came down a black, carbonated nigger in miniature, in an avalanch of burning soot. The thump with which he pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singed, and looking scared and devilish. He recovered with care, but like some other personages, he never got over his sudden elevation, and fall, but became a sadder if not wiser monkey. If ever Pug forgot himself and was troublesome, you had only to take down the powder horn in his presence, and he was off to his hole like a shot screaming and chattering his jaws like a pair of castanets.

"Tommy, my boy," said an anxious sire to his learned but juvenile son—"Tommy, what part of speech is a bank?"

"A bank is—is—a bank is," said the youthful grammarian, running his digits to and fro through his hair, that overhung his forehead—"a bank is a negative adverb, pa, because as how it denies the active verb "to *pay*." You are wrong, Tommy; —but I'll try you again. What part of speech is resumption?"

"It's a verb, sir."

"No, Tommy it's a noun."

"It aint a noun either, sir, because a noun is something of which we have a notion, and we haint any notion there's going to be a resnmption for specie payments."

"Go away, Tommy; your master is spoiling you;—I must send you to college." [*Exit Tommy.*]

[*Solus by the Father.*]—"That Tommy is a boy of bright ideas! If he don't be President, he'll be at least a member of Congress."

Rhode Island.

TO THE PEOPLE OF RHODE ISLAND.

In presenting to you a brief statement of some of the events of the present week, in which you have felt so deep an interest, I shall perform an act of duty to myself and to the cause of the people of our State.

Upon my return to Providence from the city of New York, on the 16th of May, I was received as the Chief Magistrate elected under the people's constitution, with the most honorable and gratifying demonstrations of the respect and confidence of my fellow-citizens, who assembled in great concourse to welcome me to the station from which I had been for a few days absent on a mission to promote their interests in other States and at the seat of the National Government. Among other demonstrations not to be mistaken on this occasion, was the presence of a military force of nearly 400 men, in a respectable state of discipline, and whose import and spirit indicated to all observers that they were ready, in the last resort, to sustain the people's constitution and the Government duly elected under it, by all necessary means. At the close of the ceremonies of the day, the great assemblage of citizens was addressed by me, concerning the position of affairs, and the duties which the present exigency might demand. When I repeated the well-known declaration under which we had so long acted—"The people are sovereign; their constitution is adopted and shall be maintained"—the universal enthusiastic response, with one heart and voice, that it shall be maintained, seemed to be the pledge of final success to the peoples cause.

When the military were dismissed, thirty men remained at the house of B. Anthony, my headquarters, as a guard against any inroad on the part of our opponents, which might be directed by the Charter Government, and to communicate the necessary summons for other aid, as occasion should require.

The omission to occupy the State-house in Providence, and other State property, on the day of the first sessions of the General Assembly, was regarded by many, both at home and abroad, in a very different light from an act of moderation as it was prompted by a desire to avoid unnessary collision; and it seemed to them to indicate, on the part of the constitutionalists, a want of confidence necessary to carry into operation the Government which they had established. It is well known to many of you that a difference of opinion occurred at the inauguration of the Government, on the 3d of May, as to the propriety of immediately taking possession of the public property. I expressed the opinion that the time had arrived to do so, and that such a step would prevent difficulty, and the use of greater force at a later period. A decisive action like this was deemed premature, and I yielded to the wishes of my associates. They however passed a resolution, requiring all persons having charge or possession of any public property, to deliver it to the officers severally authorized to receive it. This resolution was proclaimed by me, and it was a part of my obligation to enforce it equally with the other laws of the State.

The point of time seemed now to have arrived, at which the general expectation required that some action should take place, to vindicate the rightful authority of the people's Government. On the 12th day of May, four days previous, one of the largest mass meetings ever held in the city had assembled at Providence, and had resolved, without a dissenting voice, that no farther arrests should be permitted under the law of pains and penalties of the Charter Government. The same determination to repel force by force was expressed in the proclamation issued by me on the 16th instant. The requisition to surrender the public property had not been complied with. The powers vested in me by the constitution, to reclaim this property, had not been yet exercised. Complaints were made at the delay; and farther, the Chief Magistrate of the State was a prisoner in the hands of his friends, requiring a constant military protection for his personal security against the violence of the opposing party. This state of things could not long continue. Further delay on the part of the Government had become incompatible with respect for itself; and I felt myself obliged to appeal to the power of the State, to give to its Government an existence in fact, as well as in right.

On the 17th of May, a direction was issued to the military of several of the towns in the county of Providence, to repair forthwith to the head-quarters, and to await further orders. In the evening of that day, a council of military officers was held, to whom a plan of operations was submitted, and whose advice was freely asked and received. There was no difference of opinion among them as to the necessity of immediate action; but some question arose as to the point at which it should be commenced. On a view of all circumstances, the arsenal in Providence seemed to be the position to which our attention should first be directed; and I decided accordingly. A delay till past midnight occurred in waiting for the arrival of the military from the country towns and in this time some of the city volunteers had retired.

It was not until an early hour on Wednesday morning that the force assembled, consisting of two hundred and fifty men of all arms, was put in motion. At the meeting of officers, I was requested to remain at headquarters; but I deemed it my duty to direct the operations in person, and accompanied our men on foot to the field. On the line of march, and when the lateness of the hour did not admit of any further delay, I was informed that only two of the four pieces of artillery ordered by me for the service had ben brought forward—one of the heaviest piece having been left behind. On reaching the ground, a demand was made through an officer, for the surrender of the arsenal; which was answered in the negative. Great difficulty and delay occured in bringing the guns into the positions designated for them, in consequence of a dense fog, in which we were enveloped, and which prevented the discernment of objects beyond a short distance. The arrangement of placing the pieces at distant points from each other, was changed in consequence; and they were brought into position at a point northeast from the building, and within close range of the artillery. In the mean time the companies composing our force had become separated and partly disorganized. In consequenc of the confusion thus occasioned, the transmission of orders was interrupted, and I had to regret the early absence of one or more officers from the field, whose presence was of importance to the execution of the plan proposed. I was under the necessity of traversing the field to endeavor to bring the companies into their position; and with partial success. An ineffectual attempt was made to fire the pieces of artillery, which were flashed only. They were properly loaded, and served for the occasion by men of undoubted bravery and competency. Such a failure was a matter of surprise to all. I have since been informed that the guns, after the return to headquarters, were found to be plugged with wood and iron—by whom, it is not known; certainly not by any one in charge of them.

Daylight was now approaching to disclose the scattered condition of the men; and, upon the suggestion of the officers, who deemed it improper to press the attempt further at present, an order was given to withdraw the guns, with the understanding that the attempt would be renewed under more favorable circumstances. This was demanded by the officers and men, who were brave and true, but wanted only a more thorough examination. The greater part of the men separated for the present, on leaving the field; the remainder accompanied me to headquarters.

Information was soon received that an attack upon us was projected, and would be attempted early in the forenoon. No time was lost by me in making all the preparations to meet it effectually. Several gentlemen of known experience accepted appointments for the time to aid in the defence. The officers were directed to place their men in the proper stations to protect the artillery; and six guns, the agreed singal for a rally at headquarters, were fired at seven o'clock. The failure of the attempt upon the arsenal was a cause of momentary discouragement; but our men at headquarters soon recovered from it, and I had no doubt that, upon the re-assembling of their companions by the signal guns, such an attack would be prevented, or that a successful resistance would be made to all the force that could be brought against our position. But, contrary to my expectations, a few only of our friends, in the course of the hour ensuing, responded to the call which had been made upon them.

A principal cause of their absence was, as it afterwards appeared, the publication of a handbill, bearing the names of two Senators and of nine Representative of the city of Providence, (all who had not before resigned,) in which they resigned their offices, protested against the employment of force by the President against the people, and also condemned my proceedings as "deplorable," and "destructive to the cause in which we have been engaged." This handbill was widely circulated among our friends throughout the city. It was headed, "Resignation of ALL the officers under the people's constitution." The course which the signers had seen fit to adopt was made known to me at 8 o'clock, in a letter, written by Col. Samuel H. Wales, dated May 18th, 1842. and signed by him and Eli Brown, William Coleman, F. L. Beckford, and John A. Howland, all signers of the handbill. They stated that the Senators and Representatives had determined to resign instantly; that they disapproved of my proceedings; and that their men would not act against their own citizens.

The difficulty of my position was also increased by the general circulation of a report, (originating, as I supposed, with our opponents,) that all controversies had been settled by a compromise honorable to both parties; for which there was no foundation in fact. Some of the friends of the people's constitution were deceived by it, and aided in extending it. It is hardly necessary for me to repeat that I have neither made nor attempted to make a compromise of your constitution, or of your rights. I had neither the ability, from the powers conferred upon me, nor the disposition, to make such a compromise. Without claiming for the people's constitution any exemption from the defects which belong to all human institutions, I have steadily kept in view the great principle of American democracy involved in this case—the right of the majority of the whole people to change their form of government, without the permission or consent of existing authorities. If this principle fail now, I am not the author of the sacrifice.

You will readily appreciate the painful responsibility which rested upon me, at the point of time which I have mentioned, of deciding the course which duty required of me.

I had endeavored to bear up, with becoming spirt, against all the power and influence of our opponents; but our movements were now paralysed by our friends, most of whom, six days before, had united in the solemn dertermination of the mass meeting to which I have alluded, to defend their Chief Magistrate at all events. Some of them disapproved the military operation proposed on Tuesday evening; but the first information of an open opposition and general resignation was received by me, as already stated, on Wednesday morning. To this I must add, that, before the receipt of Colonel Wales's letter, Mr. Anthony requested me not to make his house the scene of a hostile encounter.

Nearly one hour and a half had now elapsed from the firing of the signal guns, and our ranks had been increased by but few additions from the city or country. About sixty men of all arms, including the artillerists, as nearly as I could ascertain, were now at the headquartes. That those who remained would have sacrificed their lives, to a man, for my protection, I did not doubt, and their subsequent conduct fully confirmed their sincerity. I cannot express the feelings of grateful obligation which I entertain towards these brave and noble men. They could not have been mastered by their opponents without great destruction of life; and they would have fallen, in the end, before a superior force of 500 strong. I deemed it my duty, under all the circumstances, not to ask this sacrifice at their hands. I called to me the colonel in command, and communicated to him the state of affairs. His reply was, "The men are leaving us." I directed him to fall back with his command, or to give such other order as circumstances might require. At half-past 8 o'clock, and with a regret for which there are no words, I withdrew from the headquarters to the town of Cumberland. Of subsequent events you are well informed.

In the assurance that I have never compromised your rights, and have returned to friends and opponents a uniform reply, adverse to the abandonment of the principles of popular sovereignty and of equal rights, involved in the support of your constitution, allow me to add, that I have never compromised my own right to serve your cause. Having sincerely devoted to that cause all the abilities I possess, and having in your service sustained the loss of all things but honor, I may safely commit to you, fellow-citizens, my vindication from all unjust or ungenerous imputations, either upon my motives or conduct.

I cannot conclude this communication without reminding you that your constitution, being founded in right and justice, cannot be overthrown by a *failure* of arms, or by the resignation of those elected to office under it; and that the duty to maintain it has not been affected by recent events.

I have addressed to you nothing in the spirit of accusation or of censure; and my sole object has been to place before you the facts which have occurred; that they may receive the impartial judgment of my poor fellow-citizens, and of all who have expressed an interest in the cause and the rights of the people of Rhode Island.

THOMAS W. DORR.

May 21, 1842.

It is stated that the earthquake which destroyed some ten thousand lives in St. Domingo, on the 7th of May, was felt on the same day, and nearly on the same hour in Louisiana, where it caused the waters of the lake at Catahoulou to rise suddenly six feet. There was also a violent shock and much alarm on the same day at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. It is greatly feared that some of the other West India Islands have suffered seriously by a similar visitation.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Politics of the Day.

From the Raleigh Standard.

To the "political friend" of the Register who writes over the signature of "ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

SIR: Having waited patiently to see if there was to be any dispute about the correctness of my conclusion, that the *Literary Board* are purchasing the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds* with the public money, not loaning it to the People, and no one having questioned it, I proceed to discuss he policy and propriety of this proceeding. It is one of those topics upon which men ought to express themselves without unnecessary excitement, whether in defence or opposition to it, and indeed all points of debate among statesman, might be discussed more profitably to the public by the exercise of decorum by those who write reviews as well as those who make speeches. Should my letters however, continue to provoke your impotent rage and drive you to epithets for lack of arguments at them, or should certain dignitaries of the law manifest even more spleen, I shall only continue to regret it for your own sake and theirs, not mine—only remarking on my part, that men who have the *right side of a question* are not apt to get into a passion in upholding it. But to the subjects of our Literary Board's erroneous proceedings in laying out SCHOOL FUNDS in Rail Road Bonds. I repeat that it is *wrong*—and without any expectation that my opinion can influence *them*, I still hope that they are not inaccessible to arguments though they come from "Cumberland."

1st. It is wrong to lay out the State money in the purchase of Rail Road Bonds, because they are not good. The Corporation is not solvent.

2nd. It is wrong, because the Legislature has never given authority to the Board to buy in or redeem the Debt the State has endorsed.

3rd. It is wrong, because by the State's buying in the Bonds she has *endorsed*, there is reason to apprehend that the Individuals who guaranteed the State against loss on her *endorsement may be thereby discharged.*

4th. It is wrong, because the Legislature refused to lend the State *money* to the rail Road, but preferred to loan the State *Credit* only, and the public officers had no right to turn round and lend the *money* to them also by purchasing these Bonds.

5th. It is wrong to make these purchases, (were it otherwise lawful) except after a *public notice* that the Board were willing to purchase the Bonds, because by doing it *secretly* a few favorites who are about Raleigh get a chance to *Cash* Bonds held by them, whilst the great body of the Creditors holding such Bonds are excluded. Those who know the secret may *shave* such as know it not. The "knowing ones" being enabled to buy at one price and sell to the Board at a higher rate. I do not know that this has been done, but it is easy to see how it may have been performed. And the tendency of all this is to aid *Stock jobbers and shavers* at the expense of the community, is objected to.

I propose to enlarge upon these several grounds of objection to this proceeding of the *State Board*, where all the money power of North Carolina is now wielded by a Governor and two gentlemen of his own party. I wish to do this decorously, but I will do it fearless of reproof.

My first proposition was, that the Rail Road Company Bonds are not good—that the Corporation (in other words) is *insolvent.* I say so, not in a spirit of opposition to the Road, by no means, but because it is the naked truth, and it has become necessary to speak of it in connection with this discussion of our public finances. Do you deny its Bankruptcy? Hear the facts.

This Road owes to the public more than One Hundred Thousand Dollars over and besides the Bonds that have been *endorsed by the State.* The Creditors have judgements for a large part of this sum, and Executions are now returned to the Courts "nothing found." There is hardly a Constable in Wake, whose pocket is not filled with judgements for which payment cannot be got. Is not that like Insolvency? In addition to this, the State has endorsed their Bonds for 800,000 dollars! 500,000 dollars under the Act of 1838—and 300,000 dollars more by the Act of 1840.

The Debt of this Corporation therefore, amounts to more than 900,000 dollars. Is there a sane man in the State who believes they will be able to pay it? The whole Capital subscribed and paid into the Company falls short of 700,000 dollars. This simple statement of facts demonstrates their insolvency without another word.

They have nothing to pay with but the ROAD itself, and if the Board of Literature and the Governor believe that the Rail Road would bring *a million of dollars*, they must be credulous beyond all other men! They do not believe it. What will it fetch? What sum of money would the whole Rail Road sell for, were it now put in market to satisfy these Bonds? and come into market it must without an extension of the loan. Would it bring HALF a million of dollars? This would be a large estimate, but grant that it would fetch it, and then that sum, under the Act of 1838, will be payable to the ***FIRST*** *loan of State credit*, and not a cent to the LAST. That sum would go to discharge that part of the debt for which individuals have guaranteed the State to pay off the first mortgage, and the 300,000 dollars loaned by the Act of 1840 will be TOTALLY LOST; for it must be recollected that this last loan the *State took no security* for, except a *shingled mortgage* of the Road *on the top of the first one!!* Individuals did not guaranty the loan of 1840!! In other words the Legislature of 1840 thought this Road was such very poor security for the loan of 1838, that they said to the Company, find us security that the Road will be worth the old loan of $500,000 *heretofore* endorsed, and we will GIVE you $300,000! The nature of this security may hereafter be looked into.

This bargain was struck. I have therefore the undeniable authority of the Legislature itself for my opinion, that this Road is NOT worth the half of a million first endorsed. Nay, more, the Journals show that when there was a probability of having to force the Road into market, the resolution empowering the State Officers to make it fetch one quarter of the Stock, viz: 175,000 dollars, the Legislature rejected it, and I presume it must have been done because they did not think it was worth so much. Wherefore, this Company is bankrupt. The Road owes about a *million of dollars* and is not worth *half* that sum. According to this vote of the Legislature not worth a fifth of their debt. I ask then if it is wise to buy their Bonds? Is it not wrong to lay out the School Fund in the Bonds of a Bankrupt Corporation? The question answers itself. Governor Morehead remarked in his speech at Badger's Dinner, that he "hoped to do something to make his friends and his enemies remember him," and verily he seems likely to succeed.

My second proposition was, that it is wrong to buy up these Rail Road Bonds with the *State money*, because the Legislature never gave the Board *authority* to *buy in* or to redeem or sink this Debt. It is done without *a law* for it, so far as I know. Whatever may be its form, the operation in substance and effect becomes a purchase of the [illegible] by the *Board of Literature* without any law to warrant it. Carry the system out. That is the only fair way to test the propriety of any financial policy. Suppose the Board to continue this dealing in Rail Road Bonds until they get THE WHOLE OF THEM. Pay day arrives, and what then? The Board say to the Rail Road Company, "*pay your Debt* of 800,000 Dollars!" The Company answers "you are our creditors and hold our Bonds, we have nothing but the Road to pay with. *Take it and do what you please with it.*" The Board can make no answer to this. They get nothing, or to take a worn out Rail Road, and leave his "*friends and foes to remember Governor Morehead.*" Yet, what matters that to him? The elections will be over years before it happens, and if the people complain of it he can laugh at it and ask no odds.

My third proposition was, that this operation of buying Rail Road Bonds might probably release individuals from their guaranty (*such as it is*) to the extent of these purchases of the Bonds. I do not undertake to advance this opinion decidedly, yet it is not free of difficulty to a fair minded man. So long as there is a *doubt* about it, State Agents should forbear such purchases without an express law for it. Simplify it and look at it straightly and then answer for yourself.

A. endorses the Note of *B.*, and *C.* agrees to "*indemnify A. against any loss by reason of his* ENDORSEMENT." Now if A. should be obliged after his guaranty to pay the Note *to the holder* he can demand from C. a performance of his guaranty, because "*he has lost it by reason of his endorsement.*"

But if A. after endorsing the Note, *buys it and loses it*, can his loss be called a "*loss by reason of his endorsement?*" If not, the Guarantor is discharged. Has the loss occurred by "*reason of his endorsement,*" or rather has it not happened by *reason of this imprudent purchase of the Note?*—This is the very case of the State and the Rail Road. The same identical condition is attached also to the State's *Mortgage* upon the Rail Road, and the same doubt necessarily arises upon an inquiry whether this buying of the Bonds does not operate as *a discharge of the Mortgage*, as well as the *Guarantors.* Bear in mind always that the Guaranty and the Mortgage were not given *for paying off this* ***DEBT*** *of the Rail Road*, but only to indemnify *North Carolina* against "loss upon her ENDORSEMENTS."

My fourth proposition was, that it is wrong to purchase these Bonds because the Legislature refused their MONEY and lent the Road their CREDIT. The Boad have now reversed the action of the Legislature, by lending the MONEY on the *Bonds.* I do not mean it offensively when I say, in the absence of a law expressly authorizing such an act, is it not as palpable a *usurpation* as General Jackson's *removal of the Deposites* was said to be?

It remains for me to consider my fifth and last proposition, which was, that it is wrong to make these purchases except after a *public notice to the world.* Two men hold Rail Boad Bonds—one may be supposed to be in favor with the Executive, and the other not. The former knows that he can *cash* his Scrip at a "*State Board,*" and the other does not. The former, therefore, gets the money for *his* Bonds upon terms that are favorable; whilst the other is compelled to go to a *Usurer* and be *shaved* upon his! This "because he is kept in the dark." Such a system leads to favoritism with public money. The system itself is prolific of partiality and injustice, stock-jobbing and shaving. Again: A. knows that the Board will buy, and at what price; B. does not. The latter is compelled to raise money, and falling into the hands of A, B. agrees to sell his Bond to *him* at a discount (say of 20 per cent.) A. can take them to the Literary Board and sell at 10 per cent. discount only, and pockets for his own use the profit he has made. Thus he may make a profit, not with his *own money*, but with the "public money," which he is enable to do by reason of his *favored* position, wherein *he* learns the rules of a public Board, that are "concealed however from the public eye." I do not say that all or any of this has taken place. I do not know how that may be. All that was necessary for my argument, was to show how it might occur—how likely it may take place—with or without the knowledge of the Board.

Yet, if this proceeding of our State Board in their management of *public funds* were known to *all the public alike*, every one would be put upon an equality. Such a course is alone consistent with right.

By the published documents of our Legislature, it would appear that at one time the Bank of the State was a creditor of the Road at least *sixty thousand dollars.*—It is understood that the debt has been settled. How, we know not—yet the darkness in which the people have been kept about their Finances obliges me to conjecture, and I see no conjecture more probable that this one: That the Bank, having taken Bonds endorsed by the State for the amount, afterwards, by some sort of process, passed the Bonds to the Literary Board for *cash.* Is this so, or not? I repeat (in order to avoid misunderstanding) that I do not charge it to be so, only because I don't know it—though, to a *considerable extent, I believe it.*—Is my conjecture probable? Let us see. The Bank held $60,000 of the Bonds once. They do not hold them now—at least their statements do not contain them now.—They have not *given them away, we all know.* No one else has been heard of, as buying so large a sum of Rail Road Bonds in the market. Suddenly it comes to light that the Literary Board have been dealing in these Bonds, and nothing else, ever since "Mr. Gales' appointment." To what amount, no one is told; yet it must be to a *large* amount, viz: If it be true at all as stated by one of the Board, that not a cent has *been loaned to the People.*—We know, also, that large amounts of money have been negociated by the Board in some form. In the view of such facts, is the conclusion a strained one, that the *Board* have purchased at least a share of what the *Bank* did not feel safe to keep any longer!

Neither must you snppose that I have no information upon these subjects—about the mode of doing the business, and all these matters—though it be "done in a corner." It will mislead you if you do. Much of the Scrip of the Rail Roard, I know, was discounted at the Bank. These discounts were made upon the *endorsement* and *security* of *individuals*, who were compelled to raise the money. The Road failing, these *endorsers* had to make fair weather at the Bank. They, no doubt, took up the Scrip—received Bonds with State endorsements—sold these Bonds to the *Board*—bore the loss of discount, and *paid the Bank debt!* This board, by their policy, have therefore taken and paid for the Bonds, and released the Banks of *their* incumbrances. Was it right? If it was, why conceal it and give no one a chance but Bank dealers?—Though not known to the public, this policy of the Board was known *to the Bank*, and there communicated, no doubt, to *their dealers*, thus making the Bank an avenue to pecuniary favors at a *State Board.* Was this right? Does it not illustrate forcibly the established practice of the Bank party—that, as statesmen they are apt to consult at

of policy? Honestly I admit; but whether or not, let the People judge. It may be true that there is more wisdom and forecast there than elsewhere—but that is not the question. I entertain no vulgar prejudices against Banks, and least of all against the Banks of North Carolina. But I do protest against going to that point for the management of our State Finances—against the State and the Banks confining their favors to one and the same set of applicants. So long as the State has money to spare, her public agents ought to consult the *Legislature* about the mode and manner of disposing of it, and not use it as if our *Literary Board* were the Sub Treasury of a Bank.

It is very easy to contradict all this, or any thing else that may be said upon such topics. But let the Governor publish (if he dare) the list of those who have been accommodated by a purchase of their Rail Road Bonds—let their names come out, and then we shall see if there does not appear a number of honest citizens who have been *shaved* (not by the Board I grant) by those who were in the *secret* of the Board's having resolved to buy such Bonds and the prices they were going. We shall then see if numbers of us cannot recognize amongst the men who have been selling these Rail Road Bonds for State money—some to pay the money into the Bank—some to buy more Bonds at less prices—some who *sold* in large sums and bought in *small* sums from the people who were unable to wait, and yet have been kept in the dark as to the fact that their Governor was buying the Bonds with the *People's money!* If I have indulged in the belief that any such would be recognized in this list, the simplest and readiest way to correct it will be to conceal their operations no longer, but let the truth and the whole truth come before the people, whose money they are controlling.

I know that this letter is long, but the subject was one I wished to present fully at one view, and I therefore trust my prolixity may be excused. I shall probably have something more to say to you next week, about Barnes' Committee, and the Treasurer's Letter.

CUMBERLAND.

PREAMBLE and RESOLUTION adopted by the Democratic Republican Convention held in Salisbury on the 20th May, 1842.

Whereas, the Government of the United States was established by the patriots of the Revolution on the principles of *justice* and *equality* to every free American citizen, and to all parts of the Confederacy;—therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to confer, by legislation, on any citizen, or class of citizens, or on any particular section of country, *exclusive privileges*, is not only contrary to the Constitution, but is subversive of the very end of free Government.

Resolved, That the repeated attempts of the Whig party at the Extra Session of Congress to charter a United States Bank—conferring on certain individuals the *exclusive* custody of the public money, with the *exclusive* right to discount, and loan it out for their own private benefit, and the *exclusive* right to make a paper currency receivable in all dues to the Government, are wholly incompatible with the principles of the Constitution, and dangerous to the rights, and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest concern the introduction into Congress by the Whig party of a new *Tariff* Bill;—a measure which most grossly violates the *Compromise* act of 1833,—and which doubles the taxes on the people,—and brings back on the country the protective policy of 1824, and '28 in all its forms of "aberination." While we admit the power of Congress to lay and collect duties for revenue, and will never murmur at a fair and just exercise of this power, we deny that the Whig-majority in the National Legislature has any right whatever to impose a Tariff for protection;—we deny that they have any right to tax the farmers and laborers of the country to swell the profits of the manufacturers. We hold that all such partial legislation is unconstitutional and that it is unequal and unjust in its operations on the people every where, and more especially on the people of the Southern States. We, therefore, call on the farmers and laboring classes generally, without regard to party distinctions heretofore existing, to unite with us at the polls to arrest the threatening evil before it becomes too late,—an evil which not only takes the hard earnings of the people, "to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer," but will bring dissensions, and may bring troubles and civil war on the country.

Resolved, That we consider the act passed by the Whig majority at the late Extra Session of Congress for dividing out, and giving away the money arising from the sales of the public lands amounting to at least three millions of dollars annually, as a measure not only contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but as an act of party recklessness unexampled in the annals of American legislation,—the more so, since the money intended to be divided is not only not taken from a full Treasury,—but from a Treasury known to be empty, and since it gives a pretext to the party in power to increase the burthens on the people.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot in justice to its principles withhold an expression of its unqualified condemnation of the Bankrupt law passed by the Whig majority at the Extra Session of Congress,—a law which violates all the obligations of contract between Debtor and Creditor, and which is fraught with the most demoralizing consequences to the community. We pledge ourselves never to cease our opposition to it, until the odious act shall be repealed, and expunged from the Statute Books of the country.

Resolved, That this Convention looks on the Banking system as now existing in the United States as one of the principal causes of all the distress, and hard times so generally complained of:—and, we do hereby most solemnly pledge ourselves never to cease our opposition to it until we shall, by such Constitutional and legal means as may be within our power, expel it altogether from the country, or so thoroughly reform it, as that it will no longer be dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people.

And Whereas, This Convention believes that the Constitution of the United States is the most perfect instrument of fundamental law ever framed by human sagacity,—the offspring of profound wisdom, and devoted patriotism; and believing that the integrity of the Union, and the continuance of American Liberty greatly depend on preserving that Constitution pure and undefiled, as it came from the hands of Washington and his copatriots:—therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate in the most unqualified manner the attempts now making by the Federal Whig leaders, with Henry Clay at their head—to abolish a most vital part of the Constitution,—thereby to change the character of our Government, and destroy one of our greatest safeguards against unwise and unconstitutional legislation. In the name of the Democratic party of North Carolina—we warn these reckless partizans not to touch this sacred legacy of our forefathers.

Resolved, That this Convention believes, that instead of imposing new taxes on the people to raise

large sum[s] to meet extravagant appropriations,—the true po[li]cy of the Government is, for Congress forthwith [to] repeal the act for distributing the proceeds of th[e] Public Lands;—and at once to bring down the [ex]penditures of the Government to its ordinary in[co]me, thereby to do away the necessity and remo[ve] the pretext for borrowing money on usurious t[er]ms,—and for imposing additional bu[r]thens on t[he] country.

The fo[re]going Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and ordered to be published.

H. W. CONNOR, President.

DUNCA[N] K. McRAE, CHAS. FISHER, } Secretaries.

From the Washington Globe.

"A[N] APPEAL TO THE WHIGS."

Under [th]is caption, the Madisonian addresses an article to [t]he Whigs, which bears the impress of coming fr[om] headquarters. It is a sort of general order, del[in]eating the Administration plan for the next camp[ai]gn. Considering it in that view, we give some [pa]ssages, which will be sufficient to show what the [pr]esent powers go for, and what they go against. [T]he first object is thus disclosed:

"*The great body of the Whig party agree with the President in almost every measure recommended to Congress. A tariff for revenue will afford sufficient protection incidentally, to satisfy most of the Northern manufacturers. The Whigs out of Congress are in favor of the Exchequer.* In truth, there exists no just and sufficient reason why every honest and patriotic Whig should not rally to the support of the Administration. If they do so, (and we think they must,) they may rely upon this fact—the diminution of numbers caused by the defection and disruption of the Bank faction will be more than compensated by accessions from the Democratic party. The moderate and conscientious portion of that party are also perfectly willing and ready to throw off their ambitious leaders—the demagogues and destructives—and unite with honest men in the work of regeneration the Republic.

"We are all *Americans*, be our party designations what they may. And can there be either disgrace or dishonor in a union of parties, hitherto at variance, for the good of the whole people, and the disenthrallment of the Government from the shackles of unprincipled party leaders?"

It is palpable, from this, that the Administration are resolved to rely on Whigery as "*the great body*" of their support. We are told "*the great body of the Whig party agree with the* PRESIDENT *in almost every measure recommended to Congress.*" The PRESIDENT is for *a tariff that* "*will afford sufficient protection to satisfy most of the Northern manufacturers;*" *and* "*the Whigs out of Congress are in favor of the Exchequer.*" Here, then, is basis enough for the PRESIDENT and Whigery to stand upon. Every honest and patriotic Whig is therefore expected to rally to the support of the Administration; and then "the moderate and conscientious portion of that [Democratic] party are also perfectly willing and ready to throw off their ambitious leaders," and unite with them.

Here we have fully explained the reliance of those in power. The Whig party is to be the main body—deserting Democrats are to form its wings and tail. This shows what the Administration is manœuvring for. What we now quote shows what it is manœuvring against.

"The truth is," says the general order, "General Harrison might have been elected *without* the aid of Mr. Clay. It was Mr. Clay's old oft-disbanded band of National Republicans that caused all the trouble and confusion. This band by a sly and imperceptible process, which had been going on for a number of years, (always making up in cunning what it lacked in numbers,) had *secured* about three-fifths of the Whig presses in the United States! General Harrison had control of none, farther than he claims on their patriotism and justice. Yet it was thought expedient to accept the services of that portion of the Whig party and the Whig press, (their cognomen had often been changed to suit the times) which had advocated the recharter of the United States Bank. Yet these presses, though bank-established, bank-bought and bank-fed, were required to abstain from agitating the subject during the canvass. This they reluctantly agreed to, after ascertaining that, if this point were not yielded, the Harrison party would dispense with their services altogether. This matter was settled at Baltimore. The great Convention was at one time in danger of disastrous dissolution, in consequence of the pertinacity of some of the bank advocates. *The difference was compromised, however, and it was mutually agreed upon to say nothing on the subject. And nothing was ever said by the Whigs in favor of a bank, in any* ANTI-BANK SECTION OF THE COUNTRY" Here we have our history confessed. Whigery agreed to throw Mr. CLAY and the Bank overboard, and take HARRISON without a Bank, to succeed—and Mr. TYLER insists that they must do the same thing again! This is history teaching by example; and Whigery must submit to be taught by its masters.

Of all the vulgar tirades—low abuse—sometimes even *blackguardism*, which we have seen in the Salisbury Watchman, that bestowed upon the Democratic Convention is among the most degrading. Any man can assail another with low epithets, but it remains for the public to decide to whom these epithets will best apply.

The fact is, we know of nothing except Mr. Henry's letter, which has given the Whigs more uneasiness than this Convention. They confidently believed that the Democratic party would nominate a President, and their chagrin and disappointment is attempted to be concealed by the utterance of ridicule and abuse.—*North Carolinian.*

What's the difference?—A wag, referring to the complaint of the Whigs that their friends did not turn out at the late election, remarks, "if they did not turn out themselves, they have been turned out by the Democrats, which answers every useful purpose as well."—*Lynchburg Republican.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

☞ We have placed a number of accounts due from subscribers in this County in the hands of traveling agents, who will call on those indebted for last year, and they will oblige us by paying to them the amount severally due. We have given no instructions to sue, but only to close the accounts either by cash or note.

☞ By the Fayetteville *Observer* of the 8th, we learn that Mr. *Henry* and Gov. *Morehead* addressed the people at that place on the 7th, for *ten hours* at a stretch, finishing about 9 o'clock at night. The *Observer*, of course, boasts of a victory to Gov. M., though it admits the discussion was "the greatest intellectual contest that ever occurred in North Carolina." We are glad to hear that Mr. Henry's health was so improved as to enable him to meet his opponent; and we expect a more correct account of the discussion in the next *North Carolinian*. The *Observer* says:

"There were hundreds of persons present, many of whom never left the ground to get a mouthful to eat during the whole of this protracted period; many of whom *stood* for hours together in one spot; and many of whom closed their stores and work-shops, so that there was a pretty general suspension of business. A number of gentlemen were here from [illegible], Moore, Richmond, Bladen and Sampson Counties, whose chief business in town was to witness this *first meeting* of the rival candidates."

☞ It affords us pleasure to know that the bitter, personal abuse heaped upon the Editor of this paper by the meek christian conductors of the Salisbury *Watchman*, is as much condemned and loathed by the honorable men of the Whig party, wherever we are known, as by our warmest political friends. We have had assurances sent us by respectable and leading Whigs at Salisbury, that they utterly abhor, and have never given countenance to, these scurrilous outpourings of personal ill-will. If the Editors of the *Watchman* expect (as they say their intention is) to destroy the influence of the JEFFERSONIAN by the use of *such* means, we hope they may be left undisputed possession of the field of scurrility and personal detraction. We shall never notice them or their productions.

It is true, we are indebted to one of the Editors of the *Watchman*, for work done as a journeyman printer; and if his Whig friends had paid us three or four thousand dollars due us when we stopped business at Salisbury, we could not only have paid him, but all others to whom we were indebted, and had a handsome sum left. But as near this amount remains yet unpaid, and is to us now unavailable, we are honestly laboring to gather fresh means to discharge our indebtedness, which we intend faithfully to do to the last cent, as soon as we have the ability. If this is just cause (and we know it is the only cause,) of the gross personal abuse of us by the *Watchman*, we shall pass it by.

We cannot extend the courtesies of our profession to the Editors of the *Watchman* by an exchange with them any longer; and we scorn their proffer to pay for the Jeffersonian. If they want it, they can borrow—which they are not compelled to do to obtain the black-guardism that weekly graces their columns.

A specimen of Whig Retrenchment and Reform!—We some time since noticed the payment by the present "Whig Reformers" of an enormous extra allowance to Gen. *Scott*, in violation of law, and after the unjust demand had been thrice rejected by the proper Department. The affair has been investigated, and an official report shows the following facts:

Gen. *Scott* was deputed by Government to superintend the removal of the Cherokee Indians. He was engaged 244 days, according to his own account. On his return to Washington, although he had been regularly drawing his salary as a Major-General of the Army, he presented to the War Department, a claim for extra-allowance at the rate of *eight dollars* per day;—making the snug sum of *nineteen hundred and fifty-two dollars*, besides *three hundred and fifty-seven dollars* for travelling expenses. The charge for travelling expenses was promptly paid; but the Secretary of War (Mr. *Poinsett*) refused to pay the extra allowance, on the ground that there was a law of Congress forbidding the payment of such claims to a salaried officer under Government, unless in pursuance of an express act of Congress ordering him to do so. The claim was then laid before President *Van Buren*, and the Attorney-General, Mr. *Grundy*, and also rejected by them, because in the first place, it was unjust, and, secondly, it could not be paid without express authority from Congress.

Thus the affair stood until the modern Whig Reformers came into office. As soon as the present Secretary of War, *John C. Spencer*, took command, Gen. *Scott* again brought in his thrice rejected claim, and it was paid.

Thus, with an empty Treasury, and under the necessity of borrowing money on usurious terms to pay the ordinary and lawful expenses of Government, these Whigs—these noisy clamorers for "economy and reform," lavish upon one of their favorites near *two thousand dollars*, not only without authority of law, but in *violation of law*, after the claim had been thrice rejected by the proper authorities, and when the recipient was at the same time in the enjoyment of a large salary as a regular officer in the Army. Is this the sort of "economy and reform" the people expected from the reign of Whigery? Does any believe that if Gen. *Scott* had have been a Democrat this extra pay would have been allowed him by our present rulers? But as he is a leading Whig—a candidate of a wing of that party for President, and said, through his extravagant mode of living, to be rather "tight" in money matters, it was necessary to give him a lift from the public crib;—and our present Whig rulers were the very boys to do such a job, even if they had to borrow the money.

☞ *A Mare's Nest!*—Some of the Federal papers of this State, are parading with great glee, certain extracts from the Western Carolinian, while under our control, in which a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States was advocated. Out of these extracts and our present course on that question, they are endeavoring to manufacture a charge of marvellous inconsistency on our part. The scare-crow charge of inconsistency will never deter us from expressing our deliberate opinions upon any subject;—but on this question of distribution, our opinions *now* are the same they ever have been.

At the time we advocated Distribution, there was a large surplus in the national Treasury; and under the gradual reduction of duties under the Compromise Act, there was likely to be an annual surplus for several years. We preferred, although believing these lands a fund ceded to the Government for *general* purposes, to see this surplus distributed among the States, rather than remain in the national treasury, to excite extravagant appropriations; to be scrambled for by members of Congress and their friends, and to become a general corruption fund in the hands of Government officers. And were not these the consequences of leaving this surplus in the national treasury? In spite of all the exertions of Mr. Van Buren's administration to lessen the expenditures—in spite of the low estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress increased the expenditures enormously beyond the sum actually necessary to meet the economical wants of the Government;—it seemed to be the only consideration with members of Congress, not how they could economise the public money, but how they most easily get rid of it, by extravagance, and by lavishing it upon favorites and friends;—and public officers, seeing the money in their hands was not actually needed by Government, used it in their private speculations and loaned it to their friends to speculate on. The consequence was seen in the enormous defaults of those great Whig leaders, Swartwout, Price, &c.

But the present aspect of this question is very different from what it was in 1835-6, and 7. The Whigs, by their bungling management, have bankrupted the national treasury;—involved the country in a public debt of over seventeen millions of dollars, and the estimated revenue of the current year will fall short of the estimated expenditures over fourteen millions of dollars. Is this, then, a time for distribution? What have we to distribute? Are we to lay taxes on the people, in order to have a fund to distribute to them again? The real object of those who now advocate distribution is, to open the way for a high protective tariff. Distribute the land Revenue, and a necessity is thus created for raising that amount by increased duties on imports. The taxes on imports are paid by the laborers and consumers of the country, and go indirectly to enrich the wealthy manufacturers, who also get their equal portion of the distributed land fund. And yet we are abused by the Federal Whig press for opposing this system of robbing the many for the benefit of the few. *They* may advocate such monstrous doctrine—we cannot.

The Hon. *Willie P. Mangum*, Senator in Congress from this State, has been elected President pro. tem. of the Senate, in place of Mr. *Southard* of New Jersey, resigned in consequence of ill-health. If President Tyler were to die before the expiration of his term, Mr. *Mangum* would be the acting President of the United States.

☞ What is the matter? We have received no papers from Washington for a week past. The roads and weather are fine for travelling, and there can be no excuse for such vexatious failures of the mails now. We cannot say what Congress is doing, though we expect not much of anything very useful. We learn by a private letter, that the two Houses are expected to adjourn about the 1st or 10th of August.

We direct the reader's attention to the Address of Gov. DORR of Rhode Island in to-day's paper. We see the Charter Governor has made a demand on the Governor's of New-York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, for the apprehension and delivery of Gov. Dorr, as a fugitive from justice. We will now see if the Abolition Whig Governor of New-York will refuse to comply with this demand, as he did in the case of the negro-stealers from Virginia.

North-Eastern Boundary.—The Legislature of Maine, and the Governor of Massachusetts have each appointed Commissioners with full power to join the General Government in negotiations with the special British Minister for a settlement of our North-Eastern Boundary.

The Hon. *Nathan Appleton* (Fed.) has been elected to Congress from Boston in place of Mr. *Winthrop*, resigned.

☞ A correspondent of the *Greenville* (S. C.) *Mountaineer*, writing from Salisbury during the Session of the late Democratic Convention, after sketching the two days proceedings, thus concludes:

"The proceedings of the two days had warmed up the whole mass of the Convention. The Delegates appeared to me, as they arrived at the Convention, to be serious, and I thought rather desponding; but to-day at parting every face seemed cheered with hope and fixed with determination. Thursday evening and Friday morning they met in this town strangers, but to-day they parted with the warmth of brethren. It was to me very interesting, I assure you, to see them grasping each other by both hands, and in the most cordial and earnest manner exchanging mutual pledges "to do or die" in the glorious cause of Democracy. In one word, Sir, you will be better able to form a correct idea of the effect of this meeting when I say, it was a glorious Democratic *Revival*. The people of the old North State are roused, Whiggery is on the *hip*, and may be expected to be thrown a fair, flat fall in the August election.

"The true colours of Whiggery are now unfurled. Their proceedings in Congress are before the world, and in North Carolina HENRY CLAY, the great personification of Federalism, is now the Whig candidate for the next Presidency. Federalism in North Carolina cannot now take refuge behind "making no more disclosures for the public eye." They will no longer be able to deceive honest Democrats by professing to be Jeffersonian Democrats, not even if they send for the the god-like DANIEL WEBSTER to help them. They can no longer conceal the fact that old fashioned blue light Federalism and modern Whigism is the same thing. Federalism opposed the Democratic Administration of Mr. MADISON; and the same men, with a new party name, opposed the Democratic Administration of Mr. VAN BUREN. A United States Bank to pamper the few on the earnings of the many, and govern the country without the consent or contrary to the will of the people, is a measure of Federalism and Whiggery; Republicans have always opposed it. The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and thereby indirectly that far assuming the debts of the States, is a Whig measure. The detestable Bankrupt law is a Whig measure. The proposed new Tariff of protection is a Whig measure. They are all measures of Federalism as well as Whiggery, and it is impossible that the true old fashioned Jeffersonian Republicans of North Carolina of the States Rights school of good honest old NAT MACON, can or will any longer sustain Whig leaders. In vain will Mr. MOREHEAD say that the Tariff is not so bad as he used to think it, in vain when asked what he thinks of a Tariff for protection will he try to evade the question by answering that a Tariff is necessary for revenue, in vain when asked what he thinks of the Bankrupt law will he try to avoid a direct answer by replying that the Bankrupt law is not worse than the trust law of North Carolina. No, Sir; all these subterfuges will not answer his purpose. The freemen of North Carolina will satisfy him in August next that he "can't come it" over their common sense any longer. They have bestowed a generous confidence on him once, and it has been abused, and therefore he can't have it any more. In vain will the Whig stump slang-whangers charge Mr. Henry with being rich, and having no sympathy with poor men, or being a Federalist; for Judge STRANGE said he knew him when he could with difficulty raise the means of paying tavern bills on the Circuit, and the wealth now in his possession is the result of a life of industry and economy' And the Hon. BEDFORD BROWN says he knows Mr. HENRY was the advocate for voting "men and money" to carry on the last war, when Dan Webster and most of his leading brother Whigs were opposed to it, and were concocting their Hartford Convention plots: and that Mr. HENRY has acted with the Republican party ever since. What a display of unparalleled impudence does this last charge exhibit? A Federalist charging an honest man with being a Federalist for the purpose of making him odious to other honest men.

Yours as always, S—— C——."

Bank Dividend.—The Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual Dividend of $3,25 on each share; and the Merchants Bank of Newbern a similar Dividend of $3 on each share.

If the old charter of Rhode Island needs any alteration, say the Federal presses, it should be done in a constitutional and lawful manner. The only provision which the chater of King Charles makes for its own alteration is in these words:

"And further, our will and pleasure is that in all matters of public controversy which may fall out between our colony of Providence Plantations, to make their appeals therein to us, our heirs and successors for redress in such cases within our realm of England."

The "constitutional" mode of effecting reform, therefore, would have been to petition "Victoria, Albert, and the baby," setting forth that her lawful subjects in the Providence Plantations were desirous of reform.—*New Haven (Ct.) Register.*

THRILLING INCIDENT.—*Attempt of the Tiger to devour Herr Driesbach.*—On Thursday evening, as the celebrated wild-beast-performer, Driesbach was performing with his animals at the Bowery Theatre, the leopard and the tiger volunteered an extra incident to the performance by a regular set-to while Driesbach was in the cage with them, which came near costing the latter his life. Driesbach had succeeded in separating the combats; one of which, the leopard, he caused to leap upon his shoulders when the tiger made a spring upon him also, and buried his claws into the unfortunate tamer's face and head, tearing off a portion of his scalp, lacerating his face in a most shocking manner, and covering him with blood. The indomitable courage and address of the heroic German, however, were never more conspicuously displayed than upon this occasion; and so effectually did he subdue the enraged animals, even while in the most imminent peril, that some of the audience were not aware of the extent of the accident.—*N. Y. Era.*

Signs! Signs!—Poor Whiggery is surely at its last gasp. We have had assurances of the strongest sort, that a death blow has been dealt to the cause of a *Hard Cider Aristocracy* in North Carolina, before the *Salisbury Watchman* (whig paper) reached us. His notice of the Democratic Covention held in that place on the 20th and 21st May, conclusively settles our mind. The Watchman is most enthusiastically vulgar in his strictures.

Never was there a more unerring sign of political despair. Even the "whig" presses have been ashamed to copy the Watchman's article. Hon. *Robert Strange* is denounced as that "*fellow.*" Col. *Hoke* as a "*clown.*" Hon. Mr *Conner's* acquaitances will see attached to his name the charge of "*brazen unblushing falsehood.*" Mr. *Henry* a "Giraffe." Mr. *Burton Craige*, who stands 6 feet in his stockings and spends more of his time about Salisbury than the others, and *it is said* don't bear coarse abuse with the greatest equanimity at all times, is more decently spoken of. Mr. McRae, Mr. Reid, Mr. Biggs, Col. Wheeler, are all *complimented* in similar terms of abuse; and the head and front of their offence would seem to be, that Mr. *Henry* was *sick*, and the other honorable men forgot to admit that men who use such epithets for political arguments, in their profession of "whig" Editors, were "*gentlemen.*"

We want no better proof of the revolution that is going forward in the West. The organs of the whiggey are chagrined into a perfect intoxication of rage and fury, signifying that they see DEFEAT before them. That's all.—*Raleigh Standard.*

☞ **The final Examination of the** Senior Class in Davidson College will be held on Friday the first day of July next.

May 31, 1842. 64...

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 4th of August next*, for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commoners to represent said County in the State Legislature for two years thereafter ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said County, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

June 14, 1842. 66...f

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of Phalanx Lodge No. 31, will celebrate the anniversary of St John the Baptist on the 24th of June. An Address is expected by a Brother. Members of other Lodges and transient brethren are requested to attend.

F. M. ROSS, Secretary.

Charlotte, June 8, 1842. 66...

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied beside the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment" &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Hillsborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE.

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and carry in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BBYAN & BRO.,
Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charleston, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3m

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

POETRY.

THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

BY ISAAC P. SHEPARD.

I ask not Fame; 'tis fleeting
As breath of balmy eve;
With glory's phantoms cheating,
'Twill nought but sadness leave:
A surer good I would possess,—
A joy that lifeth ever;
That when is passed the world's caress,
Despair may seize me never.

I ask not gold; it bindeth
To earth the spirit down;
It's birdling slave ne'er findeth
Save but a demon's frown,
It is the Tantalus of hell,
Immortal minds tormenting,
And wise are they who break its spell
O're life's last hour repenting!

I ask not power; it stilleth
The soul's best thoughts of God;
Wide earth with woe it filleth,
And sways an iron rod.
Soft beauty's harms I would not crave,
For which are millions sighing;
They pass away, as sinks the wave
Along the seashore dying;

I ask not friends; there liveth
But few who bear the name;
For boasted friendship giveth
A swift, unstable flame:
If want is far and hopes are bright,
E'en smile, with others smiling!
But when comes near, misfortune's night,
They pass away reviling!

'Tis not of earth, the treasure
That satisfies the soul;
Its value nought can measure
From north to southern pole.
The seraphs round the holy throne
Its keeping well might covet,
For none of all the treasures known
In heaven is prized above it!

'Tis found where tears are flowing
Down contrite sinner's checks,—
Where hearts with joy are glowing
While Jesus gently speaks.
The Star that rose in Bethlehem
Points where is Heaven's best token
Beneath the Cross there lies a gem,
THE PEARL OF PRICE unspoken!

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Atlas.

THREE TIMES LAUGHING IN THE PULPIT.

Our old pastor used to say that, in the whole course of fifty years preaching, he never laughed but three times in the pulpit, during the holy exercise of the Sabbath.

Get out pup! One of these times on the following occasion. A little child two years old, its mother and its grandmother, who acted as nurse, all went to church together, one Sabbath day, and occupied one of those old fashioned square pews so common many years ago in New England. And it fell out too, that a little pup dog had contrived to take advantage of his membership in the family, to smuggle himself in the same pew. Whether it was that the little pup dog was anxious to be nourished and strengthened with the sincere milk of the word which the preacher administered, or whether he might not have his carnal appetite excited by the sight of a mug of nice, good milk which the kind old grandmother had provided for her little grandchild, I am unable to say. Certain, it is however, that the little pup dog did go to church. And I doubt not the mug of milk did cause the little fellow to entertain very sinful thoughts on the solemn occasion; I am not certain that I do right to say that he was carnally minded pup, inasmuch as in this case it was not *flesh* which he coveted, but *milk*, which would seem to prove him rather *lacteally* minded. However, I have not a doubt that he was a sinful little pup dog, and I was afraid, he never came to any good end: for right in the very midst of the most pathetic part of their holy preacher's sermon, instead of minding as he ought, what the minister was saying, he suffered himself to enter into evil temptation to such a degree, that he was finally overcome thereby; and so, no longer having the fear of the preacher nor grandmother before his eyes, he did clandestinely thrust his wicked nose into the aforesaid mug of milk, and with his naughty lips did he begin to lap and drink the milk therein, and the more he lapped and drank, the deeper into the mug did he thrust his wicked head, until finally his nose got in the very bottom of the mug, and the milk was all gone. Now the little sinner was so eager for the milk, that he never stopped for a moment to take notice how very closely the inside of the mug did fit around his head and ears—so close, in fact, that when he came to raise up his head, the mug came up with it, nor could he shake it off any how. So not knowing what to do, he set up a furious barking, right before all the congregation. And the bark was so sudden and unexpected, and so peculiar too, coming as it did from a mug full of pup's head, that it threw the old grandmother wholly off her guard, and caused her so far to forget herself that she gave no utterance aloud to the words at the beginning of this anecdote, to wit: "Get out pup!"

The sound of her own voice in meeting, which she probably had never heard before in her life, astonished the old lady even more than the pup dogs barking so that she instantly added aloud. "There! I have spoke right out in meeting! There! and I spoke again!—and I keep talking all the time!"

And now I do think it strange that the clergyman, who had witnessed all these proceedings from the sacred desk, should actually burst out laughing to the great scandal of all the good deacons and old ladies of the congregation.

Let go my hair.—Another occasion was as follows: I have said the pews were so that people in different pews, often set back to back, merely separated by a low railing or division.

Now it fell out on a sabbath, that two old deacons in two contiguous pews had fallen into two profound meditations, and closed their twice two eyes, and had thrown their two heads back, until their two occiputs, with their two long cues dangling therefrom had met together, and were quietly reposing, for the benefit of the aforesaid internal meditations. There were some wicked people present scandalously insinuated that the two deacons were asleep but I look upon it as mear persecution for righteousness' sake. However, there was an awfully depraved young man in a third pew, that cornered upon the two where the deacons were meditating; and what does this sacrilegious sinner do. Why, he takes the two dangling queues aforesaid, and softly ties them firmly together. (O! you wicked man)—And then, as if that were not enough to seal his perdition, he takes a pin and cruelly strikes it into the side of one of the deacons. Well, the deacon jumped, of course, like a stuck pig, and the jump gave a horrid twitch upon the two queues of both heads.

"Let go my hair!" cried Deacon No. one.

"Let go my hair!" cried Deacon No. two.

"Mocking me, are you?" says Deacon No. 1.

"There, (giving a blow,) take that,"—Deacon No. 1.

"Yes, (returning it,) and take that, too," Deacon No. 2.

'Twas now twitch and twitch—hit and hit—but I must leave the denouncement to the readers imagination. I will only add, it was the second time the pastor laughed in the pulpit.

The third case has already been published----it was one in which a sailor was trying to light a cigar by the hair of a fiery red-headed fellow.

A son of the Emerald isle, who arrived at New York the other day, was asked by an acquaintance to take a glass of grog, but declined, giving a reason for his refusal, that he had joined the temperance society in Cork, before leaving Ireland. His friend replied, that was of no consequence, as a pledge given in Ireland was not binding here. To this piece of left-handed morality, Patrick indignantly retorted, "Do ye suppose whin I brought me body to America, I'd be afther laving me sowl in Ireland?"

Very Fair.—A gentleman in New Oaleans having played an April trick upon his wife in the morning, was served up in fine style at dinner.—He is noted for his partiality for "fritters," as light desert, and on this occasion, after he had tried for ten minutes to chew one, nicely "sauced over" and "fried brown," he found they were made of *thin layers of cotton that had been dipped in "batter."* We call that "doing him *brown*."

An Irish gentleman called on a singing master to enquire his terms—the singer said, that he charged two guineas for the first lesson, but only one guinea for as many as he pleased afterwards. "Bother, on the first lesson," said Monegan, "let us commence with the second."

"Oh, mother!" said a very little child, "Mr. S does love aunt Lucy. He sits by her, he whispers to her, he *hugs* her." "Why, Edward," exclaimed his mother, "your aunt don't suffer that does she?" "*Suffer* it!" replied the child, "yes, mother, she *loves* it!"

At the request of a gentleman of this place, we publish the following cure, for the efficiency of which he vouches, having known it to succeed in several severe cases; one recently in this county.

Newbern Spectator.

Effectual Cure for Cancer.—Make a very strong decoction of Red oak bark. When cold, add an equal quantity of strong vinegar. Add to these a sufficient quantity of corn meal to make a poultice of proper consistency, and apply it to the cancer. In a few weeks the cure will be effected.

Better than none.—A poor married woman was telling a staid lady, somewhat on the wrong side of fifty, of some domestic troubles, which she, in great part, attributed to the irregularities of her husband. "Well," said the old maid, "you have brought these troubles on yourself; I told you not to marry him. I was sure he would not make you a good husband." "He is not a good one to be sure, madam," replied the woman, "but he is a power better than none."

An Irish recruit was asked by his officer, "what's your height?" to which Pat replied, "the man that measured me tould me it was five foot ten—or ten foot five; I'm not exactly sure which, but it was either one or tother."

Forensic Eloquence.—"May it please the court, and gentlemen of the jury: We shall attempt to prove 1st., that my client's hog did not commit any depredation on the complainant's fence; 2d., that the hog broke only three pickets instead of six, as set forth in the indictment; and 3d., that my client *has no hog, nor ever had.*

NEW GOODS!

STILL CHEAPER!!

DRY GOODS. HARDWARE.

C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of

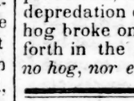
Spring and Summer GOODS,

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

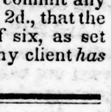
CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62...tf



STOCK OF GOODS For Sale.



THE subscribers, administrators on the Estate of William Alexander, decd., and surviving partners of the firm of Alexander and Brothers, will offer at public sale at the Store at Clear Creek, *on Tuesday the 12th of July next*, the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late firm. The Stock comprises every article usually kept in back country Stores.

Terms,—a credit, to be made known at the Sale.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
C. T. ALEXANDER,
Admrs. & Surv. Par's.

Charlotte, June 4, 1842. 65...tf

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th inst., a negro boy, named GARLAND, about 21 or 22 years of age, and weighing about 160 pounds. He was purchased a short time since of A. GRAHAM, Charlotte, N. C., and probably aims to get back into that neighborhood. The above Reward will be given for his arrest and imprisonment, so that I get him.

JOHN W. LEAK.

Cheraw, S. C., May 9, 1842. 62...4w.

CHARLOTTE MAIL.—*Route No. 2172,*

Between Charlotte and Lincolnton, recently changed by the Post-Master General, leaves Charlotte Mondays and Thursdays, 4 o'clock A. M., arrives at Lincolnton same days at 12 M. Leaves Lincolnton on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M., and arrives at Charlotte same days at 3 P. M.

Northern mail closes at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

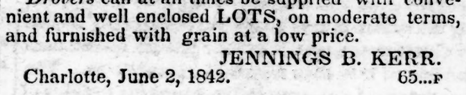
Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash*.

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...f

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE.



TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...f

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

WILLIAM CARSON
VS.
ABRAM F. ALEXANDER. } Attachment levied on Land,

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, *Abner F. Alexander*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and costs.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 1842 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., C. M. C. C.

Price adv. 5,60.

$50 Reward.

BROKE the Jail of Lincolnton, N. C., on the night of the 2nd inst., MARY HINKLE, who was at the last term of our Superior Court, convicted of Murder in the first degree. Said Mary is supposed to be between 40 and 45 years of age. is rather a small woman, of a fair complexion, with black hair and eyes. The above reward will be given for her apprehension, and delivery to me.

PAUL KISTLER, Jailor.

Lincolnton, N. C., June 4, 1842. 65...3w

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, the day, and w[illegible] original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a General History of the Baptists in America, and other parts of the World.

1. It is proposed in this work to give a summary account of the people of this sentiment in remote ages, or of those who have been claimed as such, as *Euchites*, or *Messalians, Montanists, Paterines, Burgundians, Petrobrussions, Arnoldists, Albigenses, Lionists, Picards, Lollards, Vaudois, Waldenses, Sacramentarians, Cathartists, Ana-baptists, &c.*

2. A brief view of this denomination in Europe, and other parts of the old world, which now exist in an organized and active form.

3. The history of American Babtists, properly so called, in all parts of this Continent, and in the West India Island; together with their Bible, Missionary, Literary, Theological and Education Institutions, Missionary Stations, &c.

This work will contain an abridgment of my first work on this subject, and a continuation of all historical matters down to the present time.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in an octavo volume of about 6,000 pages, bound in cloth at $2,25. In gilt leather at $2,50.

Every sixth copy will be gratis to those who forward good subscribers.

Twenty-five per cent. will be allowed to those who become responsible for 20 or more copies.

Documents of all kinds, written or printed—Minutes of Associations—Reports and Histories of all Babtist Institutions of whatever connection, biographical sketches and specimens of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuations, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.

As to specimens of the *hand-writing*, but little more is required than the *signature* and usual salutation at the close of letters. It is often very difficult to secure even this small relict of departed worthies, and it is hoped that those who have this kind of materials, whether in letters or otherwise, will be liberal in sending them.

An ulterior view is had to the biographical volume hereafter published, which will abound with portraits and fac-similes of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptist characters in all parts of the world.

P. S. All communications capable of being sent by mail, should be directed to the subscriber, Post Master, Pautcket, R. I. Those who may feel disposed to obtain subscribers for this work may with a few lines form a prospectus for themselves.

☞ Please not to lay this by, but give it to some person, or put it in some place where it will do something towards the object in view.

DAVID BENEDICT.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: The acompanying Prospectus was first published about a year since, and soon after, the subscriber made a tour through the Atlantic States as far as Georgia, during which journey, and at the Baltimore Convention, extensive arrangements were made for securing aid in this undertaking. But still much remains to be done.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting. Convention, Society, and Institution for Missions abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clerk, and in his absence, by any other person. Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.

As the design of this work is not only to add all new matter, but to make corrections of all former statements in my history of the Baptists, which may be found erroneous or defective, all aid of this kind will be thankfully received.

Please to inform me what is the custom in your vicinity respecting Councils, whether they are common, and how they are viewed?

How do your churches dispose of candidates for membership who have been *immersed* by other ministers besides Baptists; are such persons who stand in other churches admitted to your communion?

How many unassociated churches, of good character, are there in your region? Please to give me their names, also their ministers and the number of members. Also the date of your Association, of each church, or as far as you can, and some histrical accounts of their origin and progress, especly of the Associations Conventions, &c.

One or more of this circular will be sent to each Association, Convention, &c., and it is hoped by great efforts, and by the aid of a Post Master's facilities, and extensive travels, to give the history of

The work will not be out under one year [illegible] hence, but as all documents will be available for m[illegible] or my successor in this department of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, it is hoped that [illegible] soon will defer forwarding to me, P. M., all the [illegible] materials above requested.

In 1812, when my general view of the Baptists was made up, the number of Associations of all kinds of Baptists was 111—of churches over 2,20[illegible] and of members about 200,000.

Now, according to the Baptist Almanac and Register, the Associations amount to between [illegible] and 500, the churches to near 8,000, and the members to not less than 600,000, in the United States and British Provinces, and Jamaica.

But my design is to extend the survey to Texas, all the W. India Islands, to Great Britain, all Europe, Africa, and Asia, indeed all parts of the world where Baptists exist, as they are the same people in all quarters of the globe.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of *all religions*, he is confident of making much more accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

Publishers of papers and periodicals which have a circulation, wholly or in part, among the Baptists of any name, are respectfully requested to announce, in any form they may choose, the above request for Minutes, Reports, &c.

And those which will give the Circular and Prospectus entire, three insertions, an order shall be given, on the receipt of each respective publication, for a copy of the work.

Liberal terms will be made with those who act on an extensive scale, either in furnishing materials or subscribers, which will be settled by a subsequent correspondence.

Questions of a local rather than a general nature, will be inserted in some of these circulars, especially south and west.

Abridgements of the work will be published, both for the common and Sunday schools of the denomination.

Should this document fall into the hands of any who may not find it convenient to obtain subscribers, or forward materials, they will please hand it to others who can. If persons have removed to other places, some one will please to send them this, as the same *frank* will do for a new direction.

Many of these papers will be sent to Post Masters in remote regions at a venture, and should they not take an interest in the undertaking, yet as brother Post Masters, it is hoped they will either hand or send them to persons whom they may judge suitable for such business. DAVID BENEDICT.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 1, 1842.

[We are requested to state, that the Rev. JAMES M. THOMAS will act as Agent for the above work, in this region of country; and that he will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to the publisher, the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.]

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &c.

Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings.

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too common governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dealers, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their finds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may disuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

CHAIR FACTORY. CABINET WARE.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.